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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1913.

TAX PAYMENT ESSENTIAL TO TAX REDUCTION.

"The people of this State have today a better understanding of the laws relating to taxation than they ever had before—the agitation of the matter of taxation has been of great benefit to all the people of the State," asserts Auditor of Public Accounts C. Lee Moore in a supplementary circular issued yesterday to the commissioners of the revenue, and he is altogether correct in his statement. The names of hundreds of men who have not told the truth to the taxgatherers have been published broadcast. The Auditor of Public Accounts has insisted that the tax laws be obeyed. The newspapers of the State have been filled with information concerning the collection of taxes and the gross injustices and inequalities of our tax system; the evidence has been laid before the people, who see as they never saw before that they are penalized every time a dishonest tax return is made.

Here is the vital point in the whole matter, outlined in the Auditor's circular: "The people should thoroughly understand that the ultimate effect of the agitation of this question will not increase the burden of taxation, but that proper assessment against every taxpayer will produce such largely increased assessed values, placing the burden of taxation on every one in proportion to his or her possessions as it should be, as will result in materially reducing the rates of levies, which reduction will inure to the benefit of all."

In other words, if every man returns his taxes correctly, the tax that every man will have to pay will be reduced. The result of tax evasion is to increase the taxes of those who have made honest returns. The conscientious citizen who does his duty to the State is punished because of his conscientiousness. The fact is very plain, and if the people will but keep it in mind in electing their legislative representatives they can reach the tax-dodger through effective tax legislation.

The Times-Dispatch hopes that the Auditor of Public Accounts will be justified in his belief that "the people will stand shoulder to shoulder this year and help in every way to administer the law," for, if they do, the result will indeed be "more uniform taxation" and "assessments nearer the true values." If the people will determine to pay the full amount of taxes required of them according to the present tax laws, they will thereby enforce unscientific and unjust statutes, which can only be repealed by public indignation working upon the General Assembly. Present burdens must be endured so that future relief may be secured.

There is but one way to render the duties of the commissioners of the revenue easier and the burden of the taxpayers lighter, and that is to effect complete co-operation between the taxgatherers and the people and between the taxgatherers and the Auditor of Public Accounts. Let the people resolve to return all taxable property, and let the commissioners of the revenue see to it that those "men who prefer any load of infamy, however great, to any pressure of taxation, however light," shall bear their full share of the common obligation. Let the commissioners of the revenue remember that, if they do their full duty in enforcing unjust statutes, new laws satisfactory to the people will be substituted for those statutes, and the way made easier for the tax-collectors. Let the commissioners imitate the course of Auditor of Public Accounts Moore, who has insisted that the laws shall be executed without fear or favor; let them hold it in mind that for the performance of his duty he has received the approval of the people, and that by performing their duty in their respective spheres they, too, will gain the "well done" of the people.

ROCKEFELLER SURPRISES TAMMANY.

The indirect and unexpected way in which affairs may turn is a constant source of wonderment. A number of months ago Tammany Hall wished to divert attention from the social evil and the white slave traffic. Believing that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was of small intellect, but of sufficient prominence to carry conviction to a larger number of people, he was selected as foreman of a special grand jury to conduct an investigation. After giving as much publicity as possible to his appointment, the Tammany lieutenant instructed the inhabitants of the underworld to leave the city temporarily, and then waited for young Rockefeller to make a report to the effect that the alleged social evil did not exist.

It was at this point that the son of the oil magnate started the Tammany shiftness. Having discovered through private detective the real condition of affairs, he adjourned his special grand jury and awaited a return to normal tenderloin conditions. When the police and Tammany Hall thought that the clamor had been quieted and the system of vice had been again put upon full operation, Mr. Rockefeller, who had been secretly busy all the time, assembled his jury, and by a series

of witnesses disclosed an appalling state of traffic in women and "police corruption in the metropolis. Tammany Hall is still staggering under the blow. Incidentally, young Rockefeller also acquired for himself an enviable reputation for shrewdness and resourcefulness.

But this is not all. Mr. Rockefeller was so much impressed with what he learned as foreman of the special grand jury that, after the conclusion of its work he determined to institute some inquiries of his own. This decision has finally resulted in the recent announcement of the establishment upon a permanent foundation of an institution for the promotion of social hygiene. In perfecting the plans for this important service to the country, Mr. Rockefeller has acted with wisdom. He has realized that the eradication of the social evil or its amelioration is a long-time proposition. He has therefore outlined a campaign which will include several generations. As a necessary preliminary to all future activity, the facts bearing upon the existing situation are now being collected. The next step will be remedial measures based upon a careful study of these data.

Thus it was that the forces of evil in Tammany Hall unintentionally, but effectively, not only brought about a revolt against vice conditions in New York, which they were actually attempting to conceal, but also were the unconscious agents for inaugurating one of the most hopeful and extensive movements against the social evil which has ever been attempted. The Tammany leaders responsible for this development would probably, however, be more appreciative of condolences than bouquets.

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE IN SOCIETY.

The "Voice of the People," whether figurative as in our open column, or real in the commands of universal democracy, is breathing many fine new hopes through the world these days. Take Mr. Allen's plea for a wider use of the rural school as a community centre. Is there a more vision than this of the little red schoolhouse that has brought us so far in material progress, now becoming the instrument of a broader and pleasanter social life? If, as the Mayor of Richmond recently said, the city should use its school buildings for recreation and discussion, how much more should they prove a valuable means of breaking the isolation of rural districts? Country people have no music, no moving-picture shows, no theatres, no lectures, no libraries, no clubs. The church alone represents in the country a house for organized society—the church and the courthouse and jail. What is wanted is a meeting place for the pleasures of this earth, not for punishment, or contemplation of the future. The community church, of which we have written often, might furnish this home for social pleasures as well as for religious guidance, but it does not, so the schoolhouse must be used.

The process of using the schools is simple enough. The refreshing fact in Mr. Allen's letter is that he just volunteered to make a talk on Washington's Birthday evening. The teacher agreed and secured a large audience. At the end of the talk Mr. Allen found that the neighborhood idea had taken root. He gave other talks; the people were taught to use their own property for the larger education of a whole community.

Of course, country people are eager for such things. They want information and amusement, and they want to talk over the concerns of their own lives and section. The success of the rural Chautauqua should be proof enough for that. The extraordinary figures for insanity among country women should be proof enough, too, that they need recreation and a larger life.

The Times-Dispatch would be glad to see a movement begun by the State Board of Education to teach the rural community the value of its natural town hall. This would be as profoundly helpful as the movement for agricultural instruction in rural education. It should not be difficult to arrange a program for any one county. One of the State traveling libraries might be put in use for the neighborhood. Perhaps a phonograph could be employed successfully. Some brief address on a topic of popular interest, not too erudite or serious, would draw. The unselfishness that marks country dwellers would furnish plenty of talent for light recreation.

We emphasize this possibility because it is of deep significance to Virginia. It will help to keep boys on the farm. We believe the Y. M. C. A. is working on the problem in some counties. Perhaps a few churches, realizing the golden opportunity. But the best means is the use of the school and the school system to spread rural culture.

GUIDING THE GLACIAL MOVEMENT.

Arthur Brisbane, editorial writer for the masses, than whom there is no man more fitted by temperament and training, to pass on what might be called the geology of democracy, or the significance of the various strata, declares that Woodrow Wilson cannot hurry, or steer the nation, but must "go along as Presidents usually do, sitting on top of the big national glacier." Mr. Brisbane conceives of humanity as being so much bigger than any man that no individual man can pretend to lead. If anything, he is pushed. He continues: "Ambitions and passions born in human beings more than 100,000 years before Mr. Wilson was born, geographic and climatic conditions, the result of years of earth formation, are the things that will influence big business and big industries."

We doubt whether this information is new power than most of the platitudes with which Mr. Brisbane

enlivens his page of black-face type. The interesting fact is that the conclusion reached by this high priest of the hol polloi coincides exactly with the somewhat veiled expression of the philosophy of the great aristocrat of finance as recently given to a Senate committee. They, too, believe that they are ground along by the irresistible force of the great golden glacier. They are produced by laws so profoundly terrifying that neither court nor Congress must recklessly tamper with them lest ruin be precipitated. Things must be left exactly as they are, in the proper hands, or the glacier of progress will skid. The strange part of this is, if the glacial movement of economic laws is so darned certain, what difference does it make whether these puny financiers are handy to save us or not? It is going on to some destiny, whether J. P. M. or J. D. R. permit it or not. Witness how undeflected it was by the death of Harriman.

Another keen student of glacial movements in democracy is the quite unglacial Colonel Roosevelt. His method was to observe that the glacier was moving along in a certain direction. He pranced out in front of it and did a few passes, shouting "Abracadabra," and called attention to how nicely the glacier responded to his every frown. It created the glacier, gave it the push and started it, and was busy keeping it in the straight and narrow path that all good glaciers must follow or join the Ananias Club. Later, in a careless moment, the cruel glacier overtook him, and is still doing something silent to him in its icy depths whence cometh no cry.

Now about Mr. Wilson. Granting that he cannot control the great natural laws of society, we may cling to the hope that he is a product and symbol of those laws. He may be the stout prow of ice that the glacier sticks out to break its giant path. He may be what makes the glacier articulate. It is pretty plain that one of the great geologic processes in society just now is for universal democracy. Mr. Wilson has voiced that groping. He does not pretend to create it. Perhaps before he finishes, he may prove to be an earthquake bent on rearranging much of the immediate political landscape.

VIRGINIA COOKING FOR VIRGINIA'S PRESIDENT.

The announcement that the White House chefs are to be retained under the Wilson regime should cause no apprehension in the Old Dominion as to the future state of the presidential stomach. Jeffersonian simplicity will prevail in the Wilson kitchen, despite this apparent concession to culinary complexity, for the second cook who has delighted President Taft with four years of epicurean masterpieces is to stay right where she is, and she is the famous "White House Mary" from Old Virginia. Her boast is that she can cook Old Virginia dishes as they were cooked "befo' de wah, fitten to melt in de mouth," and our present harmonious international relations may be traced to the beneficent influence of her unsurpassed batterbread that has undoubtedly increased the birth of diplomacy and buoyed up the entente cordiale. Her incomparable waffles have soothed many a bellicose diplomat into mellow peace, and her apple dumplings, made of the choicest pippins of Nelson and Albemarle, have caused many an ambassador to swear eternal amity and concord between his nation and ours. White House Mary has provided food fit for imperial digestion, and ministers and ambassadors have realized it. The White House chefs make the French dishes merely for those Americans who assume disgust for all that is best in their native land.

The chefs may be used on extraordinary occasions, but White House Mary will see to it that Old Virginia cooking is supreme on the Wilson family table. It will be her proud privilege to see that spot and hogfish are on the Wilson board, and watermelons from Hanover, hams from Orange, cymilms from Cumberland, persimmons from Mecklenburg, venison from Surry, watermelon rind preserves from Fluvanna, old-fashioned Goochland County sour pickle, jams from Charles City, onions from Buchanan, chickens from Culpeper and buttermilk from an old-fashioned Russell County cow. It will be for her to serve the President and his Cabinet on long, hot summer afternoons with the cooling dewberry cordial, for which King William is so widely celebrated, and when William Jennings Bryan eats with the President she will see to it that the corn pone and bacon and greens are of the sort to which George W. Flagg gave immortal fame in his essays. No Virginia-bred President could endure the arduous duties of the chief magistrate unless he stayed himself daily with his native dish. Fear not, Virginians: White House Mary is at the frying pan, the republic and Woodrow Wilson will live—only we Virginians know how he will "live."

"MARAH."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
And when they came to Marah they could not drink of the waters of Marah for they were bitter. And the people murmured against Moses, saying, "What shall we drink?" And he cried unto the Lord:—"Ex. xv. 23-25."
God had divided the Red Sea for His people, yet He suffered—may He led them into places where there was not water to drink. For their sakes He destroyed Pharaoh and his hosts, with his royal chariots, his chosen captains, and yet now He allowed them to suffer the anguish of thirst.

It is especially to be noted that the children of Israel were marching along the very road which God had pointed out, and yet in that march they came upon these bitter waters. Is it not often so in our own life? The field of duty is the field of danger, yet amid all its perils God is with us and directing each step of the way. As long as we have in Him the well

of life, what matter if the water elsewhere be bitter?

"The people murmured against Moses." So the greatest services of life are soon forgotten. Instead of trusting Moses, they turned upon him and treated him as incapable, if not treacherous. Where was the memory of the overthrow of Pharaoh only two brief months before?

Yet the people now whined like fretful children, instead of bearing their trial with the fortitude of men, the hope of saints.
So soon do we forget the great services which have been rendered us by our leaders. There was the statesman, the leader of Israel; yet see how he was treated when he came upon conditions over which he had no personal control! It is thus we often deal with our patriots, our teachers and our friends. So long as they say what we want them to say, we applaud; but when they attempt to lead us into uncharted tracks, if they do but suggest that there are some truths we have not yet mastered, the probability is we shall in one hour forget all their solicitude and kindness in the past and treat as enemies the men who have been for years our wisest and gentlest friends.

"Moses cried unto the Lord." So magnanimous prayer is better than official resignation. Think what Moses might have said under these circumstances! With what just indignation he might have answered the murmuring mob! "Am I God, that I can create wells in the desert? Are we not moving under the express command of heaven? Do I drink at a secret well of pure, sweet water and leave you to be poisoned by waters that are bitter?"

Instead of speaking thus, what did Moses do? "He cried unto the Lord." The question was not between Moses and Israel; it was between Moses and the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and hence to the Almighty Jehovah Moses directed his appeal.

If the chief relations of life subsisted wholly between the human parties concerned, there might be a ready way of escaping from difficulty and vexation. Such, however, is not the fact. The relation of parent and child, of pastor and church, of master and servant, of friend and friend, of strong and weak, is not complete in itself; it has a religious basis and involves personal responsibility.

What, then, are we to do when assailed by murmuring and distrust from those who are under our care? We are not to take the high and mighty plan of standing on our so-called dignity; we are not at liberty to enter the chariot of our own proud indignation that we may whirl away into quieter regions. We must take the case to Him who is our Lord and Master, spread it in all its details before Him and wait the indication of His will.

Parents, instead of abandoning the oversight of your children, pray for them.
Pastors, instead of resigning your official position, pray for those who despitefully use you.
Friends, instead of clamor and estrangement, pray for patience and sweet charity.

And all of you who in any wise seek to defend the weak or lead the blind or teach the ignorant, instead of being driven off by their unreasonable murmurs and demands, renew your patience and your strength by waiting upon God!

A TARIFF MELON.

When the results of the protective tariff system are considered, there is small ground for wonderment that its beneficiaries so strenuously oppose the withdrawal of its bounties. To-day's financial news contains the information that the Pacific Mills, of Lawrence, Mass., a corporate beneficiary of the tariff duties on cotton fabrics, is in stock exchange parlance, to cut a \$1,000,000 loss. In other words, each stockholder in this company is to be presided with ten new shares of stock for each share of old, and is to be given the additional right to subscribe at par for other shares of stock which are now selling at a premium in the open market. Thus we have another illustration of the method by which unjust tariff favors have been capitalized and distributed. It has been the realization of this condition of affairs which has caused the great body of voters to demand through the Democratic party that tariff melon cuttings be made impossible, and consumers and wage-earners be freed from the exactions of the existing Payne-Aldrich bill.

"We certainly publish all the poetry that is contributed," boasts the Richmond Times-Dispatch. This confession explains a great deal. If it does not excuse, but have readers no rights than poets and newspaper ought to respect."
This from the Charlottesville Progress. All we want to know is who in thunder hands and gave anybody and makes him read our poets? Some folks like poetry, even amateur poetry, and read it just as some folks read the sporting news and some others even read the editorials. We have infringed on no rights of our readers unless we have printed poetry that is so sublimely fascinating that it makes people read it whether they want to or not.

Mr. Wilson says names for the Cabinet have settled down to a drizzle now. Yes, the drizzle that precedes the storm.

Will the Ground Hog please remember this to the first Democratic presidential inauguration year in two decades, and cost no shadows on the festivity?

Redskin Thorpe probably regrets that he was not exposed sooner since he signed that big contract with McGraw.

The Chicago woman with the prettiest feet is from Sedalia, Mo. Q. E. D.

Well, January is out of the way of the baseball season.

THE OBSERVATION ISN'T LIKELY TO BE A SUCCESS.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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Voice of the People

Use Country Schools for People's Pleasure.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—Most heartily do I endorse your editorial of yesterday on the subject of using the public school buildings for any and all purposes tending to the betterment of the people in the community, socially, educationally, or in any legitimate way for their improvement and enjoyment.

I am strongly of the opinion that our country people should be most earnestly encouraged to avail themselves of these buildings by inviting speakers to visit and address them on any and all kinds of subjects, especially on the anniversary days of our great men and great events in the history of our country, of the splendid triumphs of the arts and sciences during the last century, of the wonderful information furnished the world by the excavations in the Old World, etc.

The University of Virginia is doing magnificent work by sending out her professors to deliver lectures on all sorts of interesting subjects, and every community that possibly can raise the cash to pay the university professor's expenses should do so, and send for one to come and deliver a lecture. There is no charge, as I am informed, for the lecture—only his expenses must be paid. There are a hundred towns and villages in Virginia where these lectures or addresses would be gladly listened to and enjoyed, if some one would take the lead in raising the cash to meet the expense account, and in the good weather season there are scores of appreciative country communities where something can be done.

A few years ago the writer stopped at a country schoolhouse, introduced himself to the lady teacher and asked her if she thought it proper and advisable to call on her patrons to come out on the approaching Washington's Birthday, and listen to a talk on the "Father of His Country" and the causes of the great Revolution. She promptly responded that she approved the proposition and would take pleasure in securing an audience. The result was a large audience. When the speaker closed, having noticed the enjoyment of the talk by the audience, he said that the audience approved and neighborhood meetings he would come back on Jefferson's birthday, the 13th of April, and tell them something of his life, character and career, and especially of the great Revolution of 1776. The audience responded favorably, and another large audience gathered and listened for an hour or more.

After a few days a note was received from the same teacher asking the writer to come again on Easter Monday and talk about Easter, that she would guarantee a large audience. The schoolhouse was more than filled, the yard was filled by young and old, and an hour's talk was made about Easter and the growth of the Christian religion.

I verily believe the country people are neglected, especially the country women whose lives are devoted to the drudgery of housekeeping. The men can and do go about and have their social enjoyments far more than their wives and daughters, and such meetings as are here mentioned will give them an outing several times a year.
Fling wide open the schoolhouse doors everywhere; let it be the duty of the school superintendents, to secure speakers, if possible, to go to as many schoolhouses as can be supplied and give free talks on any subject that may be selected. Free, frank, full and bold discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare of the community, the county, the State or the nation, must of necessity lead to good results. The people not only want "more education," as you say in your splendid editorial, but they will in your splendid editorial, but they will in any of the topics of the day, whether it relates to agriculture, history, education, politics in the higher and better sense of that shamefully abused word, science, art or philosophy. Again I say, "Fling wide open the schoolhouse doors and let the people in to enjoy themselves in any way they may choose."

C. T. ALLEN.
Kenbridge, Va., January 25.

No Mob Spirit in Louisa.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—On yesterday I read with more than passing interest the statement of the evening papers, and again this morning the statement in your paper, that a man by the name of Cooby had been brought to Richmond for safekeeping for fear of being lynched should he be placed in Louisa jail.

I have lived in Louisa County for the past five years and during that time have had the pleasure of meeting a good many of her citizens, and the impression gained does not qualify the above statement.
During the past five years I have never heard "lynch" pass the lips of the most humble citizen, nor since this

THE WORLD AT LARGE

Sidelights on William Sulzer, Governor of New York.

Here are some interesting facts about Governor Sulzer, gleaned from observation of him during the thirteen days he has been in office.
He arises at 7 o'clock every morning.
He usually gets to the Capitol by 8:30 before the scrubwomen are through their work.
He makes his luncheon on two apples and a glass of water.
He doesn't leave the Capitol until after 6 in the evening.
He chews tobacco almost incessantly during working hours.
He ordered fifteen additional cupboards for the executive offices the day he became Governor.
He rechristened the Executive Mansion the "People's House."
He never wears a silk hat.
He walks between the "People's House" and the Capitol each day.
He grips his visitors with two hands usually.

VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA EDITORS

Popular Election of Federal Judges.

The Governor of Kansas has recently urged the Legislature of that State to petition the congressional delegation from Kansas to introduce a resolution for an amendment to the Federal constitution providing for the election of the Federal judges by the people, and to restrict them to a six-year term of service. The proposition is radical and impossible. However, it is apparently favored by a great many people, and its support is gaining in volume and strength. A very unhappy condition would be precipitated should the suggested amendment ever be submitted to the people. Judges who hold their office as a result of political combat and afterwards of the fiat spoken at the polls, are more likely than not to go upon the bench under a consciousness of obligation to party or to friends which is calculated to impair that sense of sturdy independence which is an essential attribute to the highest efficiency in judicial service. In short, judges ought not to be politicians, but to require that they must be elected by the people is to provide a strong if not an impelling inducement for them to assume just that role. As to a limited tenure for the Federal judiciary, there seems to be less reason to object, although at present the plan seems highly impracticable.—Penninsula Enterprise.

The Money Loss in Tuberculosis.

The importance of combating tuberculosis for the material advantages to be gained is shown by Dr. Perrow, health officer of Lynchburg, who figures that tuberculosis last year cost Lynchburg \$37,500. To arrive at this total, he figures out the value of the lives lost according to accepted estimates of the value of the human life to the community. The value of wages lost by those who die from tuberculosis; the cost of illness of those who die; and the loss of wages in the cases of those who are at present afflicted with tuberculosis. If Stanton's loss is only fifty thousand dollars a year from this cause, and it must be this or more, it can be seen that it would pay Stanton to expend a considerable sum yearly, just from an economical standpoint, to combat this disease which can be effectually controlled and even exterminated by taking proper sanitation precautions. Ad extension to a State Anti-Tuberculosis League of the State and of the city will bring large returns.—Stanton Leader.

Has Presbyterian Pedals.

Maybe the feet of the President are so strictly Presbyterian that they would stumble on a ball room floor, but whatever the reason for it, the elimination of this feature is commended everywhere except in the capital city.—Hamilton Enterprise.

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